

Canadian Student Peace Movement Formed

Christian Approach To War Denounced By Students Delegates At Toronto Conference; Headquarters Of National Committee To Be At McGill

S.P.M. Leader

Students Organize For Publication Of All-Canadian Paper

N.F.C.U.S. May Issue National Student Organ Shortly

CONFERENCE HELD

Student Councils May Appoint Special Commissions For Undergrad Problems

STUDENT Councils will in the coming year appoint commissions to investigate student affairs if they see fit, according to a decision made at the Conference of representatives of Student Councils throughout Canada. The conference was held at Kingston on December 28, 27 and 28, and was attended by James P. Anglin, member of the McGill Student Council. Among the subjects suggested for investigation are: C.O.T.C. unemployment among graduates, unemployment among intellectuals, student loan funds, and compulsory attendance at college lectures.

If events are favourable, Canadian Students will soon have a national organ which will reflect their collective interests. This all-Canadian College newspaper would be published under the auspices of the National Federation of Canadian University Students. A commission has been appointed to study the possibilities in the various universities. It is intimated that providing financial difficulties are solved, the paper may in all likelihood be published shortly. The practice of setting up exchange scholarships among the different universities will be continued and extended. They are it was stated at the conference, part of the N.F.C.U.S. program of being a "clearing ground" for Canadian university students.

Maintains Relations With World Body
The N.F.C.U.S. comprises the members of the Student Councils of most Canadian Universities. Efforts are at present being made to draw in some of the universities that have hitherto stayed out. At present, while maintaining a loose relationship with the international student body, "Conference Internationale des Etudiants" the N.F.C.U.S. has not considered it advisable to affiliate to them. But the importance of cooperation with this body was stressed by the McGill representative, particularly because of the aid given to students travelling in Europe.

National Committee Meets In Montreal

Peace Program Planned For Canadian Colleges

Domino-wide student peace plans were the basis of discussion at a meeting of the National Executive of the Student Peace Movement held yesterday in Strathcona Hall. Reports from various committees centred on plans for co-ordinating the peace work at present being carried on independently in all the Canadian universities.

In order to aid organization work in other colleges, it was decided to publish a monthly bulletin during the next three months and to distribute it as widely as possible across Canada. This bulletin will contain essential information regarding the Canadian Student Peace Hour to be held on March 15th. Upon this occasion college students all over the Dominion will take part in programs especially designed to further the cause of peace. This method of making known student opinions on matters of peace and war has been developed on a huge scale in the universities of the United States during the past four years. All editors of Canadian college papers will receive letters asking for their support in making the Student Peace Movement's program for the following year.

It was further decided that Canada's Universities should send a large delegation to the International Youth Peace Congress to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, next August. The executive expects that there will be little difficulty in raising three thousand dollars for such a project, with the support of prominent outside bodies.

Close co-operation with the League of Nations Society will also be a major factor in the Movement's further activities. To this end a large representation of students will be present at the League of Nations Society's annual meeting in Ottawa next May.



Wesley Bradley, second year law, who was appointed National Secretary of Student Peace Movement at recent conference in Toronto.

Eddie Cantor Gives \$5,000 Scholarship

Comedian Awards Prize For Best Letter in Peace Contest

"I never was fortunate enough to have a college education myself—but I want to provide one for some American boy or girl." These words of Eddie Cantor, a rabid peace advocate, accompanied a recent announcement that he would award a four year scholarship and complete maintenance to any American college or university to the person who writes the best letter on the subject: "How Can America Stay Out of War?"

The subject was suggested by Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, with whom Cantor had discussed his proposal.

The plan was made public by the stage, screen, and radio comedian last Sunday at the conclusion of his regular Sunday evening broadcast over the stations of the Columbia Broadcasting system.

The judging body comprises four noted American educators—each president of a prominent educational institution. They are: Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago; Frederick Bertrand Robinson of the College of the City of New York; Ray Lyman Wilbur of Leland Stanford University; and Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar college. All have heartily endorsed this project in the interest of peace and education. Their decision will be final.

As soon as the best letter is determined, \$5,000 will be deposited by the comedian in the winner's local bank. The sum can be used only for the specific purpose of a college career. Everybody is eligible to participate. However, in the event that the winning letter is from an individual unable to avail himself or herself of a college course, then he or she must designate another to be the recipient of the award. The choice of school, and the time of attendance, is optional. The letter is not to be over 500 words.

The competition will close Saturday, Feb. 22. The judges' award will be announced by Cantor on Sunday, April 5. All letters will be addressed to Eddie Cantor, general post office box 99, New York City—U. of Wisconsin Daily Cardinal.

lists, we must also be realists. We must pursue peace. It will not come in a day; we must not be discouraged at setbacks. Let our aim be a positive one—not so much to oppose war, but to strive actively for peace."

Frantic Conference Flashes

MUSICAL efforts were in evidence in the bus, as a sextet of singing delegates rendered several delightful selections from Aida . . . the fumes from a Havana (?) cigar saved the day when it clogged the sensitive throats of the Carusos . . . Much to the embarrassment of a few of the delegates, gaping Ontario peasants shyly asked for a translation of the huge French banner that encircled the bus . . . It is estimated that during the trip over five gallons of coffee were consumed (yes, coffee!) . . . Restaurant owners found that after giving a ten percent reduction in food even Peace Conference delegates have appetites . . . one thrifty lad looked all over town for a full course fifteen cent dinner . . . New Year's Eve was spent in a festive way at a specially arranged party . . . delegates were treated to a rare and amazing sight when they viewed quite a number of people on the Queen City's fair streets at 5:30 a.m. . . . the street cars were running too . . . Some thought a Physiological Congress was in progress when, during one of the sessions a discussion arose about the umbilical cord . . .

Resolutions Passed At The National Student Peace Congress, Toronto, Dec. 30th and 31st.

We students, gathered here together from all parts of Canada, realizing the imminence of a new world war unless every effort is exerted to prevent it, have determined to organize our forces in a united stand for peace. We declare that we consider war to be against the best interests of the vast majority of the people of all countries. Inasmuch as war destroys material and spiritual values built up through generations of progress, and destroys the creative aspirations of youth, it must be opposed. Therefore:

- (1) This Congress resolves to use its best efforts to pool the forces of the groups which it represents in an effective investigation and publicization of the causes of movements leading to war.
- (2) We resolve that it is the duty of each delegate to draw into the Student Peace Movement the bulk of the student bodies from which he or she comes, to enlist the support of members of the staff, religious leaders, etc.
- (3) We resolve to work for the building of the Student Peace Movement on a national scale; to organize Canadian students in the struggle for peace.
- (4) We support all sincere efforts on the part of governments to achieve peace by means of collective action on the part of the League of Nations.
- (5) We resolve that the Student Peace Movement of Canada established at this Congress, be an independent national organization, and that it communicate with international peace organization, and cooperate if it sees fit.

Movement Must Be Supported By Students—Bradley

Canada Has Assumed Half-Hearted Attitude Asserts S.P.M. Secretary

Following is the statement issued last night by Wesley H. Bradley, newly-chosen National Secretary of the Student Peace Movement.

THE ability of organized and informed public opinion to bring about changes in official foreign policy has been dramatically demonstrated both in France and Great Britain. The disavowal of the Hoare-Laval settlement is directly attributable to the pressure brought to bear by aroused public indignation on the governments responsible. Canada has not been in the past, and is not, sufficiently internationally-minded. That our government has assumed its international obligations in a sort of half-hearted fashion is attributable largely to the inadequate body of informed public opinion behind it. Canadians must be awakened to the real issues before it is too late—while war can still be averted or in any event, while we may still keep out of it.

Our task is to perform this function in regard to the student body. We at McGill have been accused of apathy in these matters. I don't think we are any more so than students on other campuses; but possibly that is not saying a great deal! We should realize, however, that events have so shaped them-

Wesley H. Bradley, Second Year Law Student, Elected National Secretary—75 Student Delegates From Canadian Universities and High Schools Attend National Conference on Dec. 30th and 31st—Comprehensive Plans For New Movement Drawn Up, Including National Hour of Peace

(By A.J.B.)

A STRIKING manifestation of Canadian student pacifist opinion was witnessed in Toronto on December 30th and 31st when some 75 student delegates from universities and high schools all over Canada, including some thirty McGill students, gathered at the first National Student Peace Conference to be held in the history of this country. Decriing war as "against the best interests of the vast majority of the people of all countries," as destroying "material and spiritual values built up through generations of progress," and as betraying "the creative aspirations of youth," the youthful delegates representing Dalhousie, Toronto, Queens, Manitoba, Macdonald, Bishops and the University of Montreal, as well as French and English High Schools in the Province of Quebec, established a National Student Peace Movement to mobilize student and public opinion in an effective struggle for peace.

National Committee

A National Committee with its headquarters in Montreal was set up, and Wesley H. Bradley, Second Year McGill Law student, was elected National Secretary of the Movement. M. Laxer, Jack Hodgson, Jack Edward, Elwyn Hughes and Juanita DeShield of McGill and I. Lazarovitch of Macdonald College, were elected as the other members of the Committee.

Plans for a National Hour of Peace in the third week of March, in which students all over Canada would hold meetings were discussed, while the possibility of publishing a Peace Booklet was actively canvassed. The Congress also favoured sending as many delegates as possible to the Student Peace Conference to be held in Geneva next August.

Support Collective Action

Support was given by the delegates to all "sincere efforts" on the part of Governments to achieve peace by means of collective action through the League of Nations. The active policy of the new National Peace Movement is to include effective investigation and publicization of the causes of movements leading to war, to draw into the movement the bulk of the student body, staff, religious leaders, etc., to study ways and means of preventing war and preserving peace such as economic measures, plebiscites, collective action, etc.; to make a special study of Canadian foreign policy and its implications; to educate students and the general public on all matters relating to war and peace; to cooperate with all groups who are against war in their activities for peace; and finally, to oppose all government measures tending towards war.

McGill plans, as outlined at the Conference, are to include: (1) continuation and extension of the present Study Groups; (2) continued contact with, and assistance to, local High Schools; (3) mass meetings from time to time to be addressed by prominent speakers; (4) publication of a mimeographed bulletin periodically, containing news of the local movement and student peace movements elsewhere; and (5) a banquet at the close of the college term with prominent persons in attendance.

Speakers Address Congress

Several prominent speakers addressed the sessions of the Conference which were held on December 30th and 31st. These included Provost Cosgrave, who officially welcomed the delegates, Professor E. W. McInnis and Professor D. J. McDougall of the Department of History at the University of Toronto, and Professor Norman A. M. Mackenzie, of the Department of International Law at the same University. Other sessions were devoted to reports of delegates of the various Universities and High Schools, to Study Groups, to discussion of resolutions and plans for the future. Ken Woodsworth, of the University of Toronto, addressed the delegates on the growth of student peace activities throughout the world, and in Canada in particular. It was conclusively shown that there was a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of Canadian students in the matter of peace, but it was also conceded that student apathy in this respect was even greater. The purpose of the new Peace Movement is to endeavour to overcome this lethargy, and to arouse sufficient interest on the part of the student body and the public in general in the matter of peace, as to bring strong pressure on the Canadian Government. Such latent interest in peace where it exists must be transformed into active expression.

A brilliant and comprehensive survey of the present international situation was made by Prof. McInnis in an address delivered at the opening session. Laying stress on the dangers inherent in the conception of the irresponsible national sovereign state, he pointed out that one of the first prerequisites for peace was definite restrictions on unlimited sovereignty to bring it into accord with the necessities of an international society. He followed this with a summary account of the present zones of conflict in the world, laying especial stress on Franco-German tension and the situation in the Far East. Drawing heavily on post-war political and economic history, the speaker traced the cause and

(Continued on Page 4)

cause from the hard-slogging, sacrificial work which must be done to make progress in this great crusade.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr Compares International Relations With Gang Warfare — Forecasts Attack on Russia By Germany and Japan — Peace Seminar Holds That Sanctions Should be Applied Against War, Not Against Aggressor — Miss Dingman Stresses Good Work of League — Need For Study and Action by Peace Movements

THE imminence of war in Europe and the Christian approach to world peace were among the main themes of discussion at the great Quadrennial Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement of America, at Indianapolis, from Dec. 28 to Jan. 1.

The seminar on "The Christian Fellowship and World Peace," in which over one hundred students took part, including several of the McGill delegation, brought out many shades of opinion and solutions for world problems during its four sessions. The question was also specifically dealt with in two platform addresses by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Miss Mary Dingman.

Dr. Niebuhr, professor of Applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, delivered the opening address of the Convention on "Our World." Comparing current diplomatic relations with gangland activities, the noted author and lecturer deplored what he described as the "dog-eat-dog" economic system in the world. Europe today is in a state of equilibrium, he stated. "Whenever you have equilibrium you have tension. If you cannot apply old sanctions you cannot have a position of collective security. No political move is worth the risk of war."

Result Of War

The only good result of the war, Niebuhr said, was the League of Nations, that is, France and Britain plus the smaller nations. Later, in a discussion in the peace seminar, he stated that victory for Mussolini in Ethiopia would act as a stimulant to Hitler, who has discovered the Kaiser's mistake in attacking all nations at once. He forecasted a united Fascist victory if Hitler were to attack Russia from one side and Japan attack it from the other, and there is a strong possibility of this happening within the next ten or fifteen years.

Discusses American Attitude

In reply to a question, Niebuhr said the war is a proper instrument of the League of Nations if truly international, orderly and constructive. In case of war in Europe, the American people would have four attitudes toward it: 1. Some would say that the United States should stand must enter. 2. Others would say, "A European war is none of our business, let's stay out of it." 3. Still others would support the League of Nations, believing it to be on the right track. 4. Finally, there would be those who say, "The League might direct sanctions, and the U.S. could form a genuine constructive neutrality policy."

While on the question of the League, the seminar leader, Mr. Claude Nelson of Georgia said that the nations should direct the sanctions against the institution of war itself, not against the aggressor. If someone sets fire to a building, people put the fire out before searching for the fire-bug. War is the fire and the aggressor the fire-bug. "The United States should join the League," said Mr. Nelson, "despite the latter's weaknesses."

Visions of a world community in which Christianity will dissolve discord among nations and prejudice among races and class were presented to the three thousand Canadian and American college students at the evening session on the second day of the Convention. "Within the grasp of humanity there is a world without war or poverty," asserted Miss Mary Dingman, secretary of the world committee of the Y.W.C.A., "and both are within the grasp of humanity if we have but the insight and intelligence to grasp it."

Law Instead of Anarchy

"The League of Nations, when it was formed, called for a revolution in thinking for which the peoples of the world were utterly unprepared," Miss Dingman said. "All nations had lived in fear of each other, and this fear could not be eliminated by the League." Substitution of international law and order for international anarchy is its aim, and negative pacifism such as the refusal of the United States to enter the League hinders its work. "The American attitude toward foreign affairs needs alteration," she stated, "referring to the over-stressing of the American standard of living and its Oriental immigration policy."

"The greatest need of the peace movement today," said Miss Dingman

Prominent Pacifists

KENNETH WOODSWORTH, who was elected National Organizer, began his stormy pacifist life in the land of the rising sun in 1913. The only son of a missionary, he received his early education in Japan. He came to Varsity four years ago and has since been a prominent member of the Student Christian Movement. In December, 1934 he represented his university at the Brussels World Congress, at which he was elected a member of the World Committee. Since then he has held high the banner of World Peace Movement; and has probably done more than any one other Canadian student to build a peace movement in Canada.

PROFESSOR McDOUGALL. In his own words, "I am not a hundred per cent pacifist. I believe in fighting for peace." A professor of history at the University of Toronto, he had a great deal of experience in the last war, where he lost his eyesight. Since then he has done all in his power to bring his pacifist message to the people of Toronto.

PROFESSOR MACKENZIE. Professor of International Law at Varsity and the Ontario Chairman of the League of Nations Society, in his address stated, "There are two opinions in Great Britain, the official and the unofficial. It was the unofficial which became prominent with regard to the Hoare-Laval pact." An active member of the League of Nations Society, he has been working energetically to strengthen unofficial opinion in Canada.

PROFESSOR McINNIS was the first speaker at the Conference. Tackling the "International Situation," he posed the difficulties of solving the problem, in his closing remarks: "No easy solution is possible. But just because it is a difficult one—don't let it defeat you." His analysis was the most brilliant possible in the time available. Those students in his history courses must have some time, if they get as many facts presented to them in one hour's lecture.

U. of M. Letter

Ed. Note.—The following letter was received last night by the National Executive of the Canadian Student Peace Movement. The writer, Jean Lebrun is the feature editor of the "Quartier Latin" of Montreal students, and was the delegate to the peace conference in Toronto.

MES chers amis,—

Nous ne savons comment vous remercier pour votre invitation et pour votre cordial accueil. Nous vous apportons le salut des étudiants de l'Université de Montréal et leur coopération si cela est possible dans l'avenir. Nous remercions les étudiants de McGill qui nous ont associé à leur voyage et ceux de Varsity qui nous offrent l'hospitalité et leur salle de délibérations. Je vous félicite du bel effort que vous faites pour apprendre la langue française afin de comprendre ceux qui vivent avec vous dans les provinces de Québec et d'Ontario.

(Signed)—JEAN LEBRUN.

In a Bulletin statement, "Is the formation everywhere of groups of conscripted people who will study persistently and intelligently, act firmly and in conjunction with others and never

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"Peace On Earth...."

IT has been a constantly reiterated fact that the Canadian student is singularly uninterested in world affairs and movements, and that he lacks the politically-minded outlook of European and Asiatic students. This may have been true several years ago, but far-reaching events in the world at large in the past year or so have finally drawn the Canadian student from his shell of senile inactivity. The latest and most outstanding demonstration of this fact was the recent establishment of a National Student Peace Movement, embracing Universities and High Schools all over this far-flung Dominion. The delegates, drawn from all parts of Canada met at Toronto over the New Year, and decided, in no uncertain terms, the wave of militarism which is at present engulfing the world.

Nor on this continent is the new Peace Movement alone. Students everywhere have shown a new and increased interest in the problems of peace. At three other important student conferences held over the holidays, the problem of peace was paramount in the discussions. The Student Volunteer Movement conference at Indianapolis, the National Federation of Canadian University Students conference at Kingston, and the conference of the National Student Federation of America, all devoted much time to a discussion of the issue.

The new Canadian National Student Peace Movement should be of special interest to McGill students, inasmuch as the National Committee of the organization is to be at McGill, and is composed of six McGill students and one from Macdonald College. Plans of the local movement are to launch on a programme of expansion; the Study Groups which started a few months ago and which have achieved no small measure of success, are to be extended, and a campaign for increased membership is soon to be launched. At the same time it is planned to have a National Student Hour of Peace, if the necessary cooperation of the University authorities is achieved. It is hoped to devote one hour to this purpose in all Canadian universities, at the same time. Prominent speakers are to address mass meetings of the students from time to time, and every effort is to be made to increase student interest in peace problems.

The Daily makes no apology for devoting this issue almost solely to Peace. It feels that Peace is the greatest need of the world today, and it feels that the student is, and should be, one of the most influential factors in the moulding of public opinion along these lines. In a world harassed by war and the threat of war, never before was the need of an intelligent approach and understanding of the problem so vital. And where better to start than with the student? No longer is the student the sheltered, cloistered figure that he was a decade ago; he is today very much alive to the problems and perplexities of our disordered and chaotic world. The Canadian student, for so long in the rear of this movement has at last advanced to those in the van.

The greatest obstacle in the way, is, of course, the fact that despite the recent rejuvenation of the Canadian student, the vast majority are as yet inarticulate. The interest in nearly all cases is there, but it is latent and must be harnessed. This is the task facing the National Student Peace Movement and its McGill branch—and though the task is by no means an easy one, yet there is no reason why, with adequate leadership and an intelligent approach to the problem, these difficulties cannot be eventually overcome and student opinion be effectively mobilized in the struggle for peace. Certainly we wish it all the luck in the world.

Peace Problems

By Mendel Luxer

MANY interesting questions have been posed to leading members of the Student Peace Movement during the past two months. Some have been thoroughly thrashed out, others still remain unanswered. It is to be hoped that in the process of the forthcoming discussions at our study groups we will gradually attain a more complete view and understanding of the vital issues with which we have been concerned.

But of all the interesting problems which have been brought to our attention, there is one which has been paramount in the minds of almost all stu-

dents: namely, "What can a Student Peace Movement do? How can it affect the future of world peace?" I believe that we can unhesitatingly state that such universal questioning on the part of students is a very admirable trait indeed, especially if turned into constructive channels. For, converted into a positive statement, the above-mentioned question is nothing less than a firm declaration that students are not interested in sentimental and pious armchair resolutions for peace. If we are not convinced that a Peace Movement will gradually achieve some of the ideals for which it stands, then we realize that we would rather spend our time and energy in other student activities.

"Out Fighting Instinct"

THERE are those who claim that war can never be abolished because it springs from a fundamental human instinct. The assumption which they make is that because of man's fighting instinct, which cannot possibly be eradicated, it is impossible to establish permanent peace. They select an instinct which has been so basic to all animal life for millions of years back as the fighting instinct, and then they apply it to a highly specialized social development, as our civilization, which is historically so recent.

It is obvious that in our social life we are always utilizing basic instincts, which, because of their biological strength, can reinforce and sustain our daily social activities. Thus, what we do, is to employ our animal instincts in such a manner that they are turned into channels which make them conform with the social organizations which we have built up. But we do not claim that it is these fundamental instincts which by themselves build and create these social structures.

How then can we fail to realize that this same fighting instinct can be utilized in other channels of social endeavor? If we find that there is an element in our structure which must inevitably lead to a utilization of this instinct as manifested in war, then we must set out to eradicate this particular element. Thus the fighting instinct, now used in war, may in future be utilized to build up and improve our social life if only we consciously attempt to do away with all those forces which have within them destructive tendencies.

So that it is obvious that the fighting instinct is only a tool or building stone in the hands of the builders and administrators of our social structure. As future citizens of our country, it is therefore our obvious duty to analyse the problem which we have touched upon. The logical thing to do is to attempt to bring to light those forces which lead to war, and as a result of our investigation, to attempt to eradicate them.

Formation of the League of Nations

THE best known attempt to bring about the very condition which has been discussed, was made when the League of Nations was formed. Its aim was to further the possibility of establishing collective security through a Covenant signed by as many nations as possible.

Whether or not this noble ideal has even been partly attained has been a point of controversy for several years. Many even claim that the very structure itself which attempts to establish a cooperative world on top of a competitive system as doomed to ultimate collapse, even though it may bring temporary results.

It has been further argued that the League has thus far been nothing but a pawn in the hands of Great Powers, England and France, who have manipulated its decisions at will. This is perhaps an undeniable fact. It is indeed difficult to point out many examples of the League's accomplishments since its existence.

But what happened in the case of Ethiopia? We find Great Britain and France reaching an agreement with Italy in January, 1935, by which Italy was allowed to go ahead with some of her aggressive plans in Africa. Would the British people have agreed to such a stand on the part of their government had they been asked to vote on it? We can be certain that they would not have done so, as can be seen from the huge poll which was later conducted.

Added to this was the fact that the British people, under the leadership of several peace bodies, especially the League of Nations Union were strongly in favour of the application of sanctions and punishing of Italy. The fact that Italy's aggression began before election time brought the government around to a point where they were forced into repudiating their agreement with Italy and supporting sanctions at Geneva.

France's Changed Policy

WHAT happened in France? Something which was even more phenomenal. It is a well-known fact that France has been close to Italy for quite a few years now in all international affairs. Italy was France's greatest bulwark in Europe, in case of a future war with Germany. And yet, although she reached the January agreement with Italy, she was forced by the mass of the people at home, who were against Italy's act of aggression, into a complete roundabout stand. Yet it was only the consistent and continual pressure of the organized peace movements in all countries of the world which brought about the complete defeat of a wavering and vacillating policy.

Who forced the resignation of Hoare, if not the mass of popular opinion, which was completely disgusted with his foreign policy?

Mobilization of Public Opinion

THESE examples are excellent illustrations of what can be done through a correct mobilization of public opinion. The strength of such sentiment for collective action can hardly be overestimated.

What ought, therefore, to be done by a group of students who truly understand what the future holds for them? It is obvious that they must first of all improve their own understanding of the main issues which are involved. Then they must begin to increase their influence, to draw other students into close study of the problems.

By thus clarifying their own stand and drawing others into a careful study, they are beginning to enter upon the difficult task of moulding public opinion. Whenever an issue of as wide an importance as that of the Hoare-Laval pact comes up they are always able to reach a stand which will work in the interest of world peace. The next step of popularizing that stand is by means of literature and public meetings, which bring the final stand to the attention of the mass of the people.

But an organization can not lead a static existence. To flourish and increase its influence it must

find ways and means of bringing more people into its ranks, of strengthening its central core and thus, at the same time, further strengthen its influence. The problems of growth in membership and growth in influence therefore, are intimately connected with each other.

Contact With Our Parliamentary Representatives

OUR representatives to parliament often lose contact with their electors. If they are to carry out the wishes of the people with regard to peace, there must be an organization which studies the current problems as they appear.

It is quite obvious that the foreign policy of a country cannot be determined for four years ahead of time. As events change, there must necessarily be a corresponding readjustment. And this very study of problems, consciously tackled by a peace movement, must inevitably bring under its influence those men who have the power to take action.

What we must, therefore consider, above all is the problem of drawing into the ranks of our movement the majority of the students on every campus. Movements for the population as a whole, such as the League of Nations Society, already exist, and although we will cooperate with them to the utmost, we must concentrate primarily on the campus, until we have developed the organization to its limits.

How can this be done in the best possible manner? To attract the bulk of the students we must show vitality and intelligence. We must make those who decide to come to a study group or a meeting feel that they are not alone in their endeavour. In planning with care our attempts to draw larger numbers into activity, we increase the strength of our organization. And then when our organization has a public meeting the added strength, manifested in the numbers who attend, will make it possible for a further attraction of those who are wavering on the border-line.

National Student Hour of Peace

TO PUT into practice this last organization point, the National Conference at Toronto decided upon a National Student Hour of Peace, to be held on March 15th, at 11 a.m. An attempt will be made on a national scale to have a turn-out of as many students as possible at the meetings which will be arranged on each university and high school campus. This series of meetings, in each case to be addressed by a prominent member of the staff as well as one or two students, will, in a forceful manner, bring to the attention of every campus, the necessity for having each student put his shoulders to the wheel in an energetic attempt to preserve world peace and our civilization.

It is not merely a publicity stunt to put our ideas over. For it will undoubtedly have repercussions among the population as a whole. They will realize that the body of Canadian students are out to tackle this all important problem in all seriousness. Perhaps they may even take heart, follow our example, and take up a more serious study of those problems which we have begun to consider.

The first concrete results of our activities will have been realized. Having strengthened our own Student Movement, and having reached out into the immense field of public opinion, we will have taken a big and effective step in the direction of our great goal—that of a world peace built on a spirit of harmony and cooperation.

State Plans Campaign of Horror To Keep Drivers From Accidents

BEGINNING today, every automobile law violator in Massachusetts overtaken by a state policeman will be forced, whenever practical, to sit in his auto, right then and there, and read every word of the article "—And Sudden Death" from "The Reader's Digest," while the trooper stands over him.

The article is in an envelope bearing the mark of the Division of State Police and the following message:

"This leaflet is a warning directed to you. Read it carefully and in its entirety. The violation which you have committed might well have been the cause and have made you the victim of one of the dreadful tragedies which are herein realistically described.

Ponder this leaflet well and remember there is no exaggeration in its contents. The accidents which are cited in it are matters of daily entry in the records of police forces of this Commonwealth. Be careful! Be alert! Help to reduce accidents!

Item in Hartford (Conn.) Daily Courant:

IF TWO traffic violators appearing before Judge Vine R. Parmelee in the Windsor Town Court Tuesday morning will return next Tuesday with an article entitled "—And Sudden Death" appearing in the August issue of "The Reader's Digest," written out in long hand and swear that they have read and understand it, their fines will be remitted.

From a Chief of Police:

THE motorist who can take chances after reading "—And Sudden Death" is not reckless—he's insane.—Police Chief H. Allen Rutherford, quoted in Brookline (Mass.) Citizen.

From the Eastern Underwriter:

QUICK to appreciate the effectiveness of "—And Sudden Death" the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters this week sent out reprints of it to its entire company membership, suggesting distribution far and wide. It will not be surprising to find this gruesome story reproduced in many a company house organ and the theme of many an address in months to come.

Col. Paul G. Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety of Massachusetts:

ONLY by personal observation is the lesson of safe driving brought home. Hitherto only police officers, doctors, undertakers and newspaper reporters have had knowledge of the agony that follows in the train of automobile accidents. The time for the publication of public phrases and statistical data as a means of persuading the public to safe driving is at an end. The stark realism of automobile accidents as told in gripping language by J. C. Furnas may shock the tender sensibilities of some drivers, but it is far better that their sensibilities be affected than their lives lost.—Quoted in Boston Globe.

The Will To Recovery

Reprinted From "The Reader's Digest"

WHAT THIS COUNTRY most needs right now is some way of telling people that the depression is over, something that will galvanize them into activity, with such force and fervor and fireworks that it will leap over their intellects and get to their emotions, their hearts, where they live. Measures thus far adopted, many of them admirable in themselves, have failed of this wholehearted reception.

Such things as the gold standard, devaluation of the dollar, and stabilizing money, create no mental images. They lack color, drama, human interest. Since people do not understand them (I do not understand them myself) they do not become excited about them, and will not even read about them except when a quarrel breaks out, and even then the debates cannot vie in interest with such topics as Barbara Hutton or the Dionne quintuplets.

The more abstract measures have an economic goal which may eventually be reached anyhow, but it would be reached more quickly if the public went along, if it got from these measures some impulse which quickened its own action and met the economic tide halfway. Complete recovery depends on the recovery of each individual.

The very titles given some of the endeavors to straighten out our tangled economic system lack the power to stimulate. None of them has the moving power of such a phrase as "Share—Our—Wealth." They are groups of long hard words, to most of us meaningless. Too cumbersome for daily use, they are shortened into still more colorless groups of initials.

FHA, for instance: Federal Housing Administration—what a formidable group of words! And yet behind them lies one of the fairest prospects ever offered a home-loving people. A thousand heart-lifting stories might be spun from what FHA will do for us, of the realization of long-planned hopes and desires—that sleeping porch, the guest bathroom, a flagged terrace under the spreading apple tree, an oil burner, air conditioning, more trees and shrubs, a garden walk, a playhouse—now made possible under this act, and the cost divided up into small monthly payments distributed over years.

And not only can the old house be improved but you can build a new one on the same terms. Wholehearted acceptance would have distributed billions of dollars among architects, landscape gardeners, carpenters, masons, plumbers and painters, not to mention lumber yards and nurseries, and millions of houses would have been made more slightly and comfortably able.

You would think the plan was made for this nation. Didn't we help to bring on the depression by buying cars, diamonds, speedboats and radios on the installment plan? And now that we can buy new homes, or make old ones new by the same device, we do nothing. Why does FHA fail? Because FHA does not mean these things to the multitude. It has not penetrated to their emotions.

One-third of the youth of the land is engaged in an epic of movement—more glorious than any military advance—living in the wilds, close to nature, among forests and mountains, working with basic elementary things, water, trees, earth, getting health, learning practical skills, acquiring better social habits, building character, the outdoor adventurous life that makes best sellers in books and movies. We hear nothing about it.

Yet how quickly the popular mind reacts to a bit of human, comprehensible news about any of the alphabetical measures! The AAA got a lift when the embattled farmers descended on Washington, not to protest, but to render thanks. It would help public morale if these aspects should receive some of the publicity that is giving fantastic and spurious measures such a boost.

What is there to offset such noxious schemes as those of Huey Long, Coughlin and Townsend? Is there not enough of the human, new, dra-

matic quality in legitimate projects for recovery to meet the propaganda of such men on its own ground? Very little arithmetic is needed to prove that the schemes are economically impossible, even if they were workable, but the public is not using arithmetic. It is following the only leaders who seem able to speak its language.

The reasons for which people buy advertised goods will not always bear analysis. Apparently a motor car must have sex appeal; so it is depicted swarming with shapely damsels in the smartest of scanty bathing suits. It is not enough that an electric refrigerator should preserve food; no, it makes you important, gives you social standing. A cigarette is more than a smoke; it breaks the social ice, stays the faltering steps of budding romance, and puts timbre into the voice of the popular radio broadcaster. The strongest argument seems to be that a product is endorsed by social or movie or athletic stars, not because they are better judges than you and I, but because they are better known, and we long to emulate them. If goods were sold by fact and logic, Consumers' Research would be bigger than Standard Oil.

Assuming that many of the measures advanced to aid the slow steps of recovery are sound—which I believe—is humanizing, translation into the language which the public thinks and feels, and which—sometimes without altering a single fact—creates

(Continued on Page 4)



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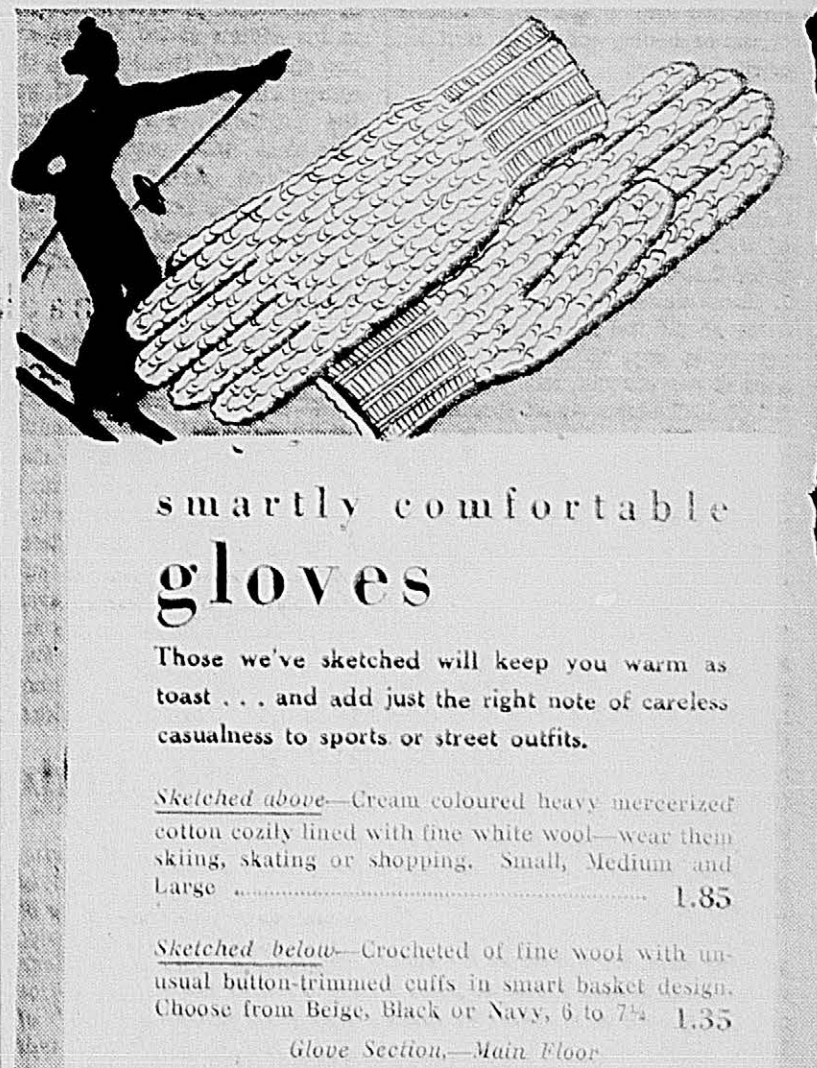
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BUY YOUR SMOKES AT THE UNION

Six Successive Wins For Senior Hockeyists

Score 5-2 Victory Over Victorias Wednesday Night—Held Fourth Place in Senior Group — Pidecock Leads Reds In Victory — Crosby Loses Teeth — American Tour Success — Win All Three Games

FRESH from three convincing victories across the line, the McGill senior hockey team stepped into Victorias Wednesday night and scored a convincing 5-2 victory over the maroon clad team that boasted three Olympic players on its roster. Reputations meant little as the Bellmen skated circles around the highly vaunted Vics and ran up a three goal lead before Farquharson gave the Maroon squad its first point. Two more goals by McGill, split by a counter from Ken Farmer ended the scoring activities for the night. That win was enough to move the McGillads into fourth place in the group and gave them a good chance to hold onto a playoff position until the close of the regular season.

Six In A Row

Victory over the Vics was the sixth in a row for McGill, and the Red team is bidding well to repeat its last year's performance when it ran through 10 straight games before tasting defeat. Loss for the Vics was a sad blow to the playoff hopes of that squad, as the team has played three more games than any other team in the league, and without Farmer, Farquharson and Herman Murray, who leave tomorrow for the Olympic games, will not be the powerful club that has kept pace with the leaders all year.

It was Paul Pidecock, diminutive forward of the McGill team who spelled most of the disaster for the Vics. Paul, who seems to gather caninness as he goes, scored two goals and assisted in a third, thus breaking a scoreless streak that has hung over him since the Yale game here late in December. Alex Duff signalled his return to hockey by getting a pair of counters, and "Bing" Crosby netted the fifth. Crosby, who deserves to be termed the hard-luck man of hockey lost three more teeth Wednesday night, which added to the three which he lost in the Yale game in December gives him a total of six for the season, which should be some sort of a record.

Speed A Factor

Speed was once again the main factor in the McGill victory. Vics who have a powerful rugged squad could not cope with the fast breaking, hard back-checking McGill forwards, and when the Maroons did get to the Red defence they found Wigie and Melkiejohn waiting for them with all their customary clan at body checking. The Reds appeared better conditioned than when they went away, and their passing plays were working to perfection. Dave Tennant was again reliable in goal and gave a standout exhibition.

There were no defeats to mar the American trip this year, and the team returned in the best of spirits and well satisfied with the trip. The Yale game was the closest of the three played, bearing out Bobby Bell's prediction that it would be no easy task to beat the team from Eli on their own ice no matter how many goals McGill could win by here. The final score was 2-1, with Gordie Melkiejohn getting the winning tally, his only goal of the series.

Harvard Good

According to the players, Harvard was the best team they faced, and only superlative goal tending by Pidecock in the McGill nets kept the team from Boston scoreless. McGill won this game 3-0, but the play was much closer than in the Yale game, though the scores indicate otherwise. Dartmouth was no match for McGill and the Reds, led by Cam Dickson scored 12 goals to the two registered by the opposition. Dickson had a field day and countered five goals which is a good indication that the young forward is a man to be watched in forthcoming league games.

A consensus of the American trip shows that McGill scored 17 goals to the oppositions three. Fourteen assists added to this gave a total of 31 scoring points for three games, which is no mean record. Crutchenfield though he did not score a goal was the leading point getter, with seven assists to his record. Dickson and Morse did most of the scoring with five goals each. Morse divided his scoring, getting two goals in the Harvard and Dartmouth games and one in the Yale game. Pidecock was another player who figured in several of the goals but who did not score, getting however four assists, all in the Dartmouth game. All the other players with the exception of Hall and Pidecock figured in the scoring. Crosby had two goals and an assist. Elie two goals, Melkiejohn and Wigie a goal and an assist each and Lamb a goal.

Most Penalties

In the matter of penalties McGill did not fair so well, getting twice as many as the opponents, 10 in all. Of these Pidecock and Lamb took three each, while Wigie, Crutchenfield, Melkiejohn and Dickson were the penalized ones on the other occasions.

McGill has no further intercollegiate games until February 7 when Varsity comes here for the first of a home and home game series for the Canadian intercollegiate championship. The Toronto team did not fare so well on its

Many Competitions For Skiers During Vacation Session

Place Second to Dartmouth at Lake Placid Meet

FRESHMEN STAR

AN ABUNDANCE of snow, over the Christmas vacation, led skiers to the mountain trails and brought forth a number of competitions, which gave McGill men a chance to show their wares. Handicapped by lack of training, the six men who went to Lake Placid to represent McGill at the annual Lake Placid Intercollegiate meet, gave an outstanding performance and finished in second place, in the combined total, for the Harding Trophy, only a few points behind the perennial winners, Dartmouth.

The showing of two freshman skiers, Johannsen and Christie, was the outstanding feature of this meet, and with the inevitable improvement that will come during the next few weeks of practice, McGill is sure to do well at the Dartmouth Carnival, which features the intercollegiate ski championships. This tournament takes place during the first week of February, and as no team has as yet been selected for the trip the showing of the men during the next few weeks will determine who is to compete.

Won Relay

At Lake Placid, McGill men placed well up in all the events and placed a first rate performance by winning the relay race, with Johannsen turning the relay into victory with a spectacular final lap. The individual star of the meet was Bruce Heggtveit, who won the cross country and downhill races. Heggtveit, who is a University of Ottawa star, kept the major share of individual honours in Canada. Besides winning the relay race, McGill placed second and third in the downhill, Johannsen and Tait taking those honours respectively, and in the jumping Johannsen was third. McGill men placed second, fourth, sixth and eighth in the slalom race, which was won by Dartmouth. The final point standing was Dartmouth 595.4, McGill 566.9. New Hampshire, Williams, Harvard, Toronto, Princeton, St. Patricks Ottawa, Cornell, Ottawa, Yale, and Bowdoin followed in the order named.

St. Sauveur Meet

While the leading McGill men were competing across the line, other members of the McGill club were busy in the Laurentians. On New Year's day a special downhill race was held at St. Sauveur. In this, R. Sproule, M. Ouhet and Ken Sproule placed second, third and fourth respectively, in their class. The race was won by a Boston man, Lloyd Brown. Other McGill men competing in this race were Pitcher, Neale, Bovey, Robinson, and Townsend, all of whom were well up in class three of the race.

Last Saturday, in a McGill-Red Brds competition at St. Sauveur, the undergrads showed the way to the grads by winning both competitions held. Bob Johannsen won the jumping and Bill Tait the cross country. There are three more events to be held before the champion of the two clubs will be decided, but so far Johannsen is leading, adding a third place in the cross country to his win in the jumping.



SATURDAY

9:30 a.m.—Cabinet meeting.

MONDAY

5:00 p.m.—Records 1, group, Ruth Cunningham.

Indianapolis Poster

Attention is drawn to the large exhibit poster on the Indianapolis Convention, prepared by the McGill delegates. This poster on the notice board in the lobby of Strathcona Hall, together with the book on display in the front office, merits more than a passing glance by any student interested in the subjects discussed at the Convention.

Student Service

A special Students' Service is planned for Sunday evening at Eskine and American United Church, when delegates to the recent Student Volunteer Convention at Indianapolis will speak, giving accounts of their experiences there with such outstanding world Christian leaders as the Archbishop of York, Kagawa of Japan, T. Z. Koo of China, Dr. John R. Mott and others.

Those who will speak are Mr. Dan Munn, graduate student, Mr. Cyril Fogg and Miss Ruth Cunningham, assistant secretary at Strathcona Hall, Mr. Murray G. Brooks, secretary of the Student Christian Movement of McGill University, will be present to introduce the speakers.

At the Social Hour following the service, a general discussion of the subjects of the Conference will be led by Mr. Brooks and the group of speakers. The Young People's Society of the Church will entertain the group, providing music and refreshments.

Basketeers Face Stiff Assignments Tomorrow

Seniors at N.D.G. — West-enders Seek Revenge For Early Season Defeat — McGill Grads Play Grand Trunk at M.H.S. Gym — Intermediates vs. Montreal West in Preliminary — College Schedule Commences Friday Against Western

McGILL'S two cage squads face difficult assignments tomorrow night, with tilts scheduled against ranking teams in their respective divisions of the Montreal Basketball League. The Intercollegiate squad plays the strong N.D.G. five on the Community Association floor, while the Seconds are up against Montreal West, Intermediate "A" section leaders, in the preliminary to the Grads - Grand Trunk clash at the Montreal High school.

Three Ex-McGill Hockeyists Chosen For Olympic Six

Farmer, Farquharson and St. Germain Gain Select Positions

SELECTION of Farmer, Farquharson and St. Germain, to the Canadian Olympic hockey team, should be a happy move for Bobby Bell, who coached all of those men when they were stars at McGill. Added to this, the fact that Shag Shaughnessy was selected to make the trip with the United States team, and that Gordie Melkiejohn was given an invitation to the same outfit, the status of hockey as played at McGill can be placed right up at the top of the amateur world.

Any of those skeptic fans who had feared that Canada would not be well represented at the Olympic games in hockey can set aside their fears after the showing made by the Olympians in their games played here last Monday. There is class to the red panted squad that even the best that the Senior Group could muster couldn't upset, and the 4-0, trouncing the Germany bound squad, fulfilled on the locals was a just indication of the difference in the teams.

Farmer Stars

It was left to Farmer, who was playing with prospects of an Olympic trip in view, to supply most of the fireworks in that game, and the diminutive star left little to be asked for as he sped in for two goals and assisted in a third. Farquharson netted the fourth and in doing so brought forth a well-voiced McGill yell from the crowd, who realized that the red and white of the Olympians was being well supported by the red and white of McGill.

Shag Shaughnessy is proving his worth with the American team. It was his goal that won the game for the American team when it played Princeton a few days before the New Year's. Early this week Shag added another two goals to his total when the Olympians were trounced 10-5 by the Wembley Canadians.

All Star Team

The annual all-star selections for the senior group have been made, and one of the two defencemen chosen was Gordie Melkiejohn. The "Muck" is a worthy addition to any all-star team, and his choice was a worthy one. This consensus, made by the Montreal Daily Star, is the report of the coaches of the various teams in the senior group. The other men chosen were Patsy Seguin of Royals in goal, George Brown of Verdun at centre, Ken Farmer of Vics, and Columban Ethier of Verdun on the wing, and Paul Arcand of Verdun on the defence. Arcand was the only man selected by all the coaches.

Sports Notices

INTERMEDIATE FOOTBALL

A reunion dinner will be held at Chez Maurice on Monday, Jan. 20, at 7:20 p.m.

REINSTATEMENTS

Lang, W. M. Com. III, Anderson, R. E. Com. I, Gardner, G. L. Com. III.

CLASS BASKETBALL

Monday, Jan. 20 — 5 p.m., Eng. III vs. Com. IV, 5 p.m., Eng. I vs. Med. III.

Friday, Jan. 24 — 5 p.m., Arts III vs. Arts I.

INTERFACULTY AND INTERCLASS HOCKEY

Will each faculty please send a representative to meet A. H. Tait in the Athletic Office at either 1 p.m. or 3 p.m. today, in order to make arrangements for the Interfaculty and Interclass hockey leagues.

You've got to show them. Harvard university authorities have dismissed as highly improbable, press reports of a new and deadly weapon reported recently to have been invented by Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy. The device is said to be able to stop internal combustion engines, from a considerable distance. In this day of miracle inventions, nothing so practical as disabling the ignition system of a motor by radio or wireless should be considered improbable.

McGill Girl Second In Cross Country

Phyllis McKenna Trails Peggy Johannsen in Fast Race

IN the City Cross Country Championships meet, McGill co-ed representative Phyllis McKenna sliding in in second place in a fast field led by Peggy Johannsen, who covered the course in 20:27.

Due to an inefficient system of markers, the race was a trifle haphazard; after it was over, several of the competitors were unable to agree as to where the trail had been. Alice MacFarlane, last year's champion, bidding for repossession of the trophy, came in first in point of time, but had unfortunately been given wrong directions during the run, consequently missing two of the markers. Other competitors claim to have been persuaded to adopt a course much longer than the regulation one.

Helen McMaster and Peggy Growfoot, McGill's other two representatives in the meet, finished seventh and eighth respectively, with times of 29:17 and 33:38.

GYM NOTICE

Gym practices are now being held every night in the M.H.S. gym at 5 o'clock and will continue until after the intercollegiate competition.

feats by older and more experienced teams in the section.

Among the college games which are being arranged for the Intermediates are home-and-home engagements with Macdonald College and University of Montreal, with the possibility of the three teams banding together in an Intermediate Intercollegiate League.

McGill games in the senior Intercollegiate league follow:

Fri., Jan. 24—Western at McGill.
Sat., Feb. 1—Queen's at McGill.
Fri., Feb. 7—McGill at Toronto.
Sat., Feb. 8—McGill at Western.
Sat., Feb. 15—Toronto at McGill.
Sat., Feb. 22—McGill at Queen's.

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From the Uptown Headquarters of the Faculty and Student Body of McGill come Best Wishes for a Successful Winter Term.

Scott's Restaurant

1180 St. Catherine St. West

War Denounced By Students Delegates At Toronto Conference; Headquarters Of National Committee To Be At McGill

(Continued from page 1)

genesis of much of the present racial and national antagonisms. Reconstituting national boundaries would be a difficult matter, and many other difficulties lie in the way, including the opposition of vested interests.

Canadian Foreign Policy

Professor Norman Mackenzie, noted authority on international affairs, addressed the conference on "Canada and International Affairs" in which he outlined the essentials of a foreign policy, the development of Canadian foreign policy, and Canadian foreign policy at the present moment. Laying stress on certain peculiar features which influence our foreign policy such as our geographical isolation from the scene of conflict, our close relationship with the United States, and our emotional attachment with Great Britain, Prof. Mackenzie showed how up to the present, Canadian policy has been of the haphazard variety. He continued with a discussion of the League of Nations, and the position of its constituent members—its division into satisfied and dissatisfied members, the necessity of U.S. cooperation in the achievement of any solution for our problems, and the attitude of France and Britain. Since the War Canadian foreign policy has been above all directed to staying out of war. The formulation of an ideal policy is practically impossible, as it will depend entirely on the circumstances at the moment, concluded the speaker.

"Peace With Honour"

Professor McDougall, taking as his theme "Peace with Honour" showed that there was no "glory" or "honour" in war that it did not bring out men's most noble characteristics; that war was not inevitable; that the true patriot was the pacifist; not the militarist. To preserve peace, we must have an organization whose true objective is peace, peace in accordance with the needs of the majority at large, not of a few nations. Launching a vicious attack on Fascism as the "philosophy of the muckler" the speaker went on to show that to keep peace, nations must bring sufficient moral pressure to bear on the League, and if necessary to apply physical pressure on nations who resist to bring to further national ambitions.

The thirty McGill delegates, the High School and University of Montreal delegates, went to the Conference by bus.

The Will To Recovery

(Continued from Page 2)

a state of mind that transforms inertia into energy.

It works something like religion. The national doubt that still exists is made up of all the little doubts which linger in each mind, doubts which cannot be removed by argument, however logical, but which might be swept out by a wave of popular feeling, however illogical. Religion furnishes a fair analogy, for it is a matter of belief. It will not bear logical analysis. Yet the whole world has been swayed time and again, not by facts, but by beliefs. Civilization has been kept on the track for centuries by the unquestioning faith of millions in the Church.

There is in this country enough potential energy to change economic conditions if it could be aroused, if it could be infected in some way with the virus of belief and confidence, made to forget or ignore conditions, and hurl itself en masse into the job of making a living. It has already been done in various spots and by different methods. There are cases of prosperity right now where local conditions afford a certain amount of isolation from the economic stream.

It was done on a large scale in Chicago two years ago, an example so inspiring and successful I am surprised it did not of itself start the wheels turning everywhere. The men who organized the Century of Progress exhibition went ahead as though no depression existed and accomplished what had not before been done in normal times, a two-year showing which paid all expenses.

If it were possible to affect a whole country with such faith, to make each man and woman feel as the Chicago promoters felt, the halting steps by which recovery is returning could be speeded up into a quickstep.

Meanwhile here are millions of men power sick, being fed at public expense, and millions lacking the things these men might be making. To my mind the greatest single obstacle in the way of complete recovery is the army of the unemployed—not because it is unemployed, nor because it is a drag on the public funds, but because more and more the morale of the real workers on relief is breaking down into a reluctance to accept any work at all.

No plan or measure will be successful without the wholehearted acceptance of the whole people. It is the spirit that is lacking; all the other ingredients are here. Prosperity is created by the rhythmic earning and spending of the entire country. Before

Average Coed Has 2.5 Dates Per Week

Boston University—Behold the average co-ed and male student of the University.

After several weeks of research made by reporters in various University departments, the News today reveals what investigations have shown to be the description of the average man and woman studying here.

The co-ed! She stands five feet four inches tall and weighs 118 pounds. She has blue eyes, a fair complexion, and brown hair. She wears a size 16 dress and a size 4 shoe.

Her favorite color ranges from blue to green; her favorite sport is swimming. She prefers English to all other studies. Of course she uses cosmetics.

Favorite Stars

When it comes to her favorite male movie star she hesitates between Clark Gable and Franchot Tone. Claudette Colbert and Katharine Hepburn are first and second woman stars in her opinion.

While at P.A.L. the reporter ran into one girl who has 15 dates per month, another with 16 dates, and one with no dates at all. Our average co-ed has a mere 2.5 dates each week.

It was there while questioning a group of girls that the reporter met Prof. Elizabeth Carvell, who registered surprise when told that he was on the look-out for an average girl at P.A.L.

Said Professor Carvell, "Why, we have no average girls here. They are all superior."

Average Male Student

New for the average male student! His eyes are brown, his hair ditto, his complexion medium. He stands five feet nine inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. Blue is his favorite color. Like the co-ed's tastes, he professes English to be his favorite subject. His shoe is size nine.

Gary Cooper is his favorite male movie star and Myrna Loy his favorite woman star. He prefers baseball to all other sports. His average number of dates is two each week.

Whither America In 1936 Olympics?

SHOULD the United States withdraw from the 1936 Olympics if they are held in Germany? This question seems to be one of the major topics of controversy among the leaders of sports today throughout the United States as well as the rest of the world.

The chief reason for protest is, of course, Herr Hitler's attitude towards the Jewish race. This attitude has been directed not only towards the Jew, but towards the Catholic and Protestant alike. The complications that might arise from holding the games in Germany, especially in Berlin, might be shocking. Who can tell what may happen? It always seems to be the peculiar habit of the German government to be absent when the Brown Shirts decide to go on a "purge." It is conceivable that an "apology" following an "accident" at the Olympic village might develop into a situation that would not be in keeping with the spirit of the Olympic games.

Possibly the best way in which to make Der Fuhrer see the error of his ways is to show him that a Catholic or Jewish shot-putter can leave the shot further than an "Aryan," or that the former contestants can run the legs off the latter.

In the end there are two alternatives left for the United States. We can forget the attitude of the Realm leaders and send our athletes in the true fashion of the Olympic games spirit with the uppermost idea, "Win or lose, everyone an equal chance."

The other path is a naturally that of withdrawal. This would, of course, be prompted by the ideas and actions on the part of the No. 1 Nazi. America could take the stand that a country that is bitterly opposed to religious and racial endeavor would be morally unfit to house the Olympic games.

Will the motto be "Home and Fire-side" or "Berlin or Bust?" — Los Angeles "Junior Collegian."

COLLEGE COMMENT

The Canadian Officers Training Corps has frequently been regarded with suspicion, more particularly during the past few years since peace movements have become rampant on the campus. The latest development is that the Student Christian Movement is protesting against any parade of the C.O.T.C. at the Armistice Day service. Their contention is that a military display is contrary to the supposed spirit of the ceremony.

This seems to be an extremely narrow minded viewpoint. The spirit of the ceremony is surely one of recognition of the sacrifice made by those who fell in the Great War. Who should appreciate that sacrifice more than those who are most likely to suffer in the event of another war? To our mind, an Armistice Service would lose much of its significance were there no soldiers present to remind us of the last war and to make us hope that they will never be called upon to fight again.

One fact the pacifists are inclined to forget is that soldiers do not cause wars. If there is another war, the soldiers, not the pacifists, will be the first to perish. It would be more to the point if the peace-makers would transfer their animosity to the real culprits—those who by manufacturing munitions, or by other means, make great fortunes out of wars.

The University of Saskatchewan's student newspaper, "The Sheaf," has been bitterly attacking the C.O.T.C., calling it a "school for murder." We imagine that if it came to a case of murdering or being murdered the Editor of "The Sheaf" would prefer to murder. And that is a very real possibility. War may be inevitable. If it comes, are our pacifist friends going to calmly fold their hands and let a foreign power assume control of the

Freshmen at the University of Holland are said to be forced to submit to having their heads shaved and by the inconvenience of not using any doors. Entrances and exits must be made via windows.

STRAY WISPS

German Lamp Of Learning Flickers

Germany's greatest crime under the Kaiser was the prostitution of education to the will of the state, according to H. G. Wells. Facilities for the dissemination of information and propaganda under that regime were doomed to obscurity unless they blindly upheld the theory of German Kultur and German Militarism.

Hitler has adopted the same methods on a far more comprehensive scale. Professors, newspapers, churches, and drama have been forced to bow to the ruthless Nazi forces that seek to protect the man of the street from disconcerting "ideas."

Germany ranks with the greatest nations in a comparison of intelligence, literary, art, music, science, and material progress, but politically, in the opinion of students of such subjects, she has retrogressed. In an ecstasy of nationalism, the common man of Germany has tossed away rights it took him centuries to acquire.

LOS ANGELES JUNIOR COLLEGIAN

Plan Your Menu!

Get that vitamin!

That's the cry in modern food circles. Of course the student of today, like the students of any other day, doesn't care much about what he eats, (spinach excepted) so long as it spells "G-H-O-W." And if chow means pie, so much the better.

But according to Miss Mary Robertson, dietician of the Jennie M. Robinson Memorial Hospital for about 10 years, vitamins play an important part in the lives of people, growing people, especially.

Nowadays, with the great rise in food prices, it's pretty hard for the students who are not eating at home to get a properly balanced food diet which is within his income. In the fall, especially, great care should be taken of what is eaten, for with the cold weather coming on, the student must supply his body with sufficient vitamins A and D which are of assistance in fighting colds, sore throats, and other winter ailments.

Miss Robertson explained that vitamins A and D are found in eggs, yolks, butter, cream and in very concentrated amounts in cod-liver oil and halibut liver oil, which is known as haliver.

Asked for a simple fall menu for the student who is not exactly rolling in wealth, Miss Robertson made a list of foods which each student should include in his daily diet:

- 2 glasses of milk.
- 2 servings of vegetable besides potatoes. One should be leafy and raw.
- Fruit twice daily. At least one should be citrus; i.e., orange or tomato.
- A serving of whole grain cereal.
- Meat or meat substitute—fish, cheese, eggs, dried peas or beans.
- Whole grained bread.
- At least one egg.
- A tablespoon of butter.
- 6 glasses of water.

What Is This Americanism?

ONE of the most important struggles taking place in America today is the attempt of various conflicting groups to impose on the "mass mind" its own definition of Americanism. It is a struggle that has been going on constantly for many years—the outcome of which may play a decisive role in the shaping of our national history.

It is an undeniable fact that if and when an important crisis in our national life occurs, individuals and groups will react to the situation, not intellectually, but emotionally. In times of stress we are usually guided by our feelings, and it is for this reason that the defining of "Americanism" becomes important.

For "Americanism," as we use the term, is full of emotional content. It represents something vague and intangible. It is an emotional state rather than a well-defined body of ideas. Whatever comes to be associated with "Americanism" is endowed by virtue of that association with a tremendous survival-power.

All this is a prelude of a situation which has arisen on our campus. A local theatre has been showing and will show, again a picture in which Americanism becomes identified with a tall, handsome, military gentleman, and is contrasted to a group of "radicals" who are slovenly, subversive, and, of course, "foreign." Outside the theatre a group of students marches back and forth bearing among other signs one which labeled the picture "Un-American." Imagine the confusion

of the proverbial visitor from a far distant planet!

We are concerned here with pointing out the importance of this conflict on the "propaganda-front" of our social battlefield. That importance can hardly be exaggerated. For, if Mr. Hearst and his colleagues, who seem to have a "corner" on the 100 per cent variety of Americanism, succeed in psychologically conditioning the popular mind so that in any future social crisis we will inevitably react to defend what Mr. Hearst has taught us Americanism is, we look towards the future with dire forebodings.

It becomes our duty, therefore, as students and as members of a changing society, to vitally concern ourselves with this problem.

In this light, the action of certain campus groups in calling attention to the vicious potentialities of "Red Salute" is essentially laudable. There is no doubt but that pictures such as this, tend to produce a state of mind that refuses to consider an idea on its merits—a state of mind that identifies anything new in ideas with an unpleasant type of person.

Whether or not picketing the theatre is an effective move, is debatable. But certainly the duties of the protesting groups do not end there. It is not the way of a student to fight propaganda with propaganda, but to expose it to the light of reason. Merely labeling the picture "Un-American" does not solve the problem. "Americanism" must be defined in reasonable terms.

The choice is ours to make. As students, we must approach the problem critically. We must refuse to be led away from an intelligent approach by stale slogans, catchwords, and appeals to prejudice. Let us strive to define Americanism so that we will have room for our cherished human values and ideals. — "Daily Cardinal."

The Olympics At Berlin

A so-called Committee on Fair Play in Sports has opened a vigorous campaign for American non-participation in the Olympic games next year if held under Nazi auspices. It favors either non-participation or a removal of the games to another country than Germany. The basis of the campaign is the contention that Germany has violated the Olympic code by barring German Jews from the games. Action has even gone so far as the sending of an open letter by Jeremiah Mahoney, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to Dr. Theodore Lewald, president of the German Olympic Committee, setting forth the objections.

The evidence coming out of Germany proving just how much Jewish athletes are being barred, is not too clear. The fact remains that Jews are being barred and persecuted to such an extent that athletics is out of the question for them. The fact also remains that, although the Olympic games are supposed to be international in scope, the German Government is playing host to the games, probably to the glorification of the Nazis, surely to the elevation of Hitler, who is scheduled to make a dramatic opening of the games.

Since these games are international and interracial in character, no race or class can rightfully be barred from competition. All information available appears to prove that such an actual state of affairs exists. However, it is unlikely that the voice of a single country will change the whole national policy of the Germans. It is also unlikely that the games will be moved at this late date.

Granted that such discrimination is being made, which is very hard to prove, it seems to us that a dignified common action by several nations might have more weight, although even then it is hard to conceive that as deep seated a thing as Nazi hatred of the Jews can gracefully give way. If a collapse of the games seemed imminent, some result might be expected; if collapse threatened, it would be likely they would be postponed for the next four-year period, in order to avoid embarrassing international hard

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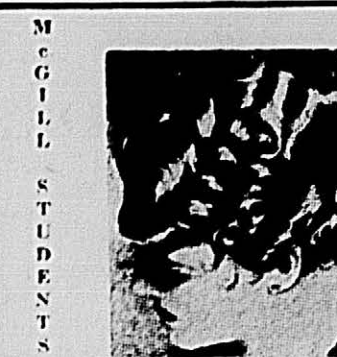
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Coming Events

- Jan. 22—Meeting—R.V.C. Class Officers & Presidents of Clubs
- " 23—Mock Parliament—Queen's at McGill
- " 24—Basketball—Western at McGill
- " 24—Hockey—Verdun vs. McGill
- " 29—Lecture & Dance—Graduate Students' Association
- " 29—Hockey—Royals vs. McGill
- " 30—Medical Dinner
- " 31—R.V.C. Junior Class Luncheon at the Union.
- Feb. 1—Basketball—Queen's at McGill
- " 1—Basketball—State Normal School at McGill
- " 5—Hockey—Canadiens vs. McGill
- " 6—R.V.C. Music Club Meeting
- " 7—Newman Club At Home—Mount Royal Hotel
- " 7—Hockey—Toronto at McGill
- " 7—Informal—McGill Union
- " 13—Players' Club—Moyse Hall
- " 14—Royal Victoria College—House Dance
- " 14—Players' Club—Moyse Hall
- " 14—Dental Dance
- " 15—Players' Club—Moyse Hall
- " 15—Basketball—Toronto at McGill
- " 18—Mock Parliament—Toronto at McGill
- " 19—Hockey—Ottawa vs. McGill
- " 20—Graduates' Society Smoker
- " 21—B.W. & F. Assault-at-Arms at McGill
- " 22—B.W. & F. Assault-at-Arms at McGill
- " 22—Hockey—2:30 p.m.—Harvard at McGill
- " 25—Plumbers' Ball
- " 27—Buffet Supper—R.V.C.
- " 28—Hockey—Queen's at McGill
- " 29—Gym. Meet at McGill

- Mar. 5—Competition Meeting—R.V.C. Music Club
- " 9—Debate—New York University at McGill
- " 12—Red & White Revue of 1936—Moyse Hall
- " 13—Red & White Revue of 1936—Moyse Hall
- " 14—Red & White Revue of 1936—Moyse Hall